

(Continued on back page)

The weather at major Swissair destinations

11.10.86	MIN.	MAX.	
AMSTERDAM	11	15	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	8	16	Cloudy
BUNDESRAJ	12	14	Clear
CHICAGO	6	14	Clear
COPENHAGEN	11	15	Clear
FRANKFURT	12	16	Clear
GENEVA	12	16	Clear
Helsinki	5	19	Clear
HONG KONG	24	28	Cloudy
JERUSALEM	11	15	Clear
LONDON	11	15	Clear
MADRID	13	17	Clear
MONTREAL	7	19	Clear
NEW YORK	6	13	Cloudy
OSLO	5	19	Clear
PARIS	12	16	Clear
RIO DE JANEIRO	28	31	Cloudy
SAO PAULO	19	26	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	4	19	Clear
TOKYO	17	22	Clear
TORONTO	2	17	Clear
ZURICH	8	15	Clear

*For the latest weather conditions contact Swissair.

THE WEATHER

	Yesterday's	Yesterday's	Today's
	Humidity	Min-Max	Max
Jerusalem	59	12-22	22
Golan	46	13-24	24
Nahariya	60	17-27	27
Safed	61	12-21	21
Haifa Port	57	12-21	21
Fiberias	50	16-29	29
Nazareth	55	17-24	24
Afula	49	14-28	28
Shomron	47	13-24	24
Tel Aviv	49	18-27	27
B-4 Airport	55	16-27	27
Jericho	46	17-31	31
Gaza	61	18-26	26
Beersheba	38	12-27	27
Eilat	27	20-32	34



Mathilda Recanati, 59

Matti (Mathilda) Recanati, the widow of Daniel Recanati, Discount Bank's board chairman, died on Friday night of cancer. She was 59.

Recanati was for many years a central figure in the Israeli Cancer Society and supported cancer research and a Sheba Hospital hospice for cancer patients.

She is survived by her son Leon, her daughter Yehudit Yovel, and five grandchildren.

ROTATION

(Continued from Page One)

nel disagreements led Labour to postpone the coalition consultation with the president, which had been scheduled for Friday morning.

Labour secretary-general Uzi Baran said that his party was insisting on resolving all the open issues before the transfer of power to Shamir. "We're quite aware that after rotation we'll have no hope of achieving our demands," Baran said.

If the problems are not resolved by Tuesday morning, Labour intends going to the president alone. But, Baran said, whatever the circumstances he would propose that Shamir be asked to form the next government.

A heavy news blackout was placed on the Peres-Shamir meeting on Friday evening. The subjects discussed included the role of Minister-without-Portfolio Ezer Weizman, and the future employment of several Labour appointees.

A Labour minister said last night that Shamir had "all but agreed" to submit to the Knesset on Tuesday a 23-person government, excluding Moda'i and retiring health minister Motta Gur.

A top Likud source disclosed that Peres's position in the meeting with Shamir was that a government of only 23 ministers be presented to the Knesset, that no replacement for Gur be appointed for the time being, and that Moda'i be kept out of the cabinet for at least another three months.

Shamir reportedly replied that he could not understand "the continued vindictiveness towards Moda'i. This position is inexplicable and pointless," he said.

Shamir further argued: "It is unthinkable at this juncture to leave the Health Ministry unmanned, just as it is unthinkable that either large party try to dictate to the other who its representatives in the cabinet ought to be. The Likud will not seek to tell Labour whom it can or whom it can't send to the cabinet, and

HOME NEWS

Row expected over Ikrit-Birim issue

By BENNY MORRIS

A sharp Likud-Labour wrangle is expected shortly after rotation in the wake of last week's submission to Prime Minister Peres of recommendations on the future of the families of Birim and Ikrit, two Christian Arab villages cleared by the IDF in November 1948.

The recommendations were included in a report by a committee headed by Yosef Ginat, Minister-without-Portfolio Ezer Weizman's Arab affairs adviser. They are said to include a limited return of villagers to the sites of the two villages, which were largely levelled after 1949, and to a nearby site. When the inhabitants were expelled, they were told that their eviction was temporary and would end when security conditions permitted. Their lands were divided among old and new Jewish settlements in the area, including Kibbutz Bar-Am and Moshav Shomera.

On Friday, young men from Birim

and Ikrit families who now live in Jish, Ar Rama and Haifa, began renovating the churches in the two villages and some other church-owned structures.

The Ginat report is said to include a recommendation that the limited number of villagers who will be allowed to reside in the village sites will have to commute to work elsewhere.

Ginat himself refused to comment on the content of the report, saying that, after his meeting Friday with the prime minister, Peres had told him that he would give copies of the report to "all relevant ministers" and await their reactions. Foreign Minister Shamir, Defence Minister Rabin, Agriculture Minister Arye Nehamkin and Minister-without-Portfolio Arens (who is to take over from Weizman after rotation as the minister responsible for Israeli Arab affairs) are expected to receive copies of the report today.

Observers expect the Likud minis-

ters, supported by protests from northern Galilee settlements, to object to a resettlement of the villagers in or near the original sites of the villages. The observers say that with regard to "Area 9" - a former IDF exercise area in central Galilee recently returned in part to Arab owners - the Likud had had no choice but to submit to Peres's decision. But with regard to Ikrit and Birim, implementation of any recommendations would necessarily take place while Shamir is premier. "It is unthinkable that such a matter be settled and decided in haste, and that Arens and Shamir be presented with any sort of *fait accompli* on this, in the last days of Peres's premiership," said one source close to the Likud ministers.

But one senior Labour source yesterday dismissed Ikrit and Birim as an issue for major Likud-Labour confrontation.

He predicted that if the Ginat recommendation was for some con-

crete return of the villagers to their villages, "then the Labour Party would reject it before it even reached the Likud."

He recalled that in September 1977, when former prime minister Begin (who was sympathetic to the villagers' demand, brought the matter before a special ministerial committee. Labour's central institutions had voted overwhelmingly against a return, even before the cabinet committee followed suit.

But Weizman and Ginat had hoped that the matter could be solved in principle before rotation. Ginat said that this was the first time that this matter had been thoroughly studied and that real, concrete recommendations to solve it had been made.

Israel's Arabs are expected to view the Likud's reactions to the Ginat recommendations on Ikrit and Birim as the first test of Arens's handling of their affairs in the coming two years.

Doubts over GSS chief's notes on Shamir

By MENACHEM SHALEV
Former Shin Bet (General Security Service) chief Avraham Shalom did not hand over to the police notes that he had reportedly made of *à-la-carte* conversations with Vice Premier Shamir on the Bus No. 300 affair. The *Jerusalem Post* has learned.

The Justice Ministry team headed by Attorney-General Ussiel Harish, which is studying the Shin Bet police dossier, is divided over whether to ask the police to investigate the matter of the notes further.

It is not known whether Shalom failed to volunteer information about the notes, or whether the police declined to accept them. According to some sources, Shalom did not mention the notes. These sources were "perplexed" that he would not hand over notes which may lend credence to his claim that he acted

with "permission and authority" throughout the Shin Bet cover-up of the killing of the two bus hijackers taken, alive, from the bus after it was stormed and released by the army.

The *Post* reported recently that in a May 30, 1986 meeting of several Labour Party ministers, Shalom had sought to present these notes, but had been prevented from doing so by Prime Minister Peres.

The May 30 meeting, attended by Peres, Defence Minister Rabin, Energy Minister Shalom, Attorney Ram Caspi, and possibly one other minister, had convened to discuss ways of heading off the growing public storm surrounding the affair, details of which had first been made public several days earlier.

The participants had reportedly been discussing the option of presidential pardons for the Shin Bet personnel who had participated in

the April 12, 1984 killing and in the ensuing cover-up before three inquiry commissions. At one point, Shalom brandished an envelope purportedly containing the notes which backed up his claim that Shamir had been informed of the Shin Bet's misdeeds.

But Peres refused to allow Shalom to show the notes.

The notes, written by Shalom himself, would not - of course - provide clear corroboration of his version of the events. But their absence from the police files has raised questions about the police investigation.

Further, it has already been established that certain cabinet protocols dealing with the Bus No. 300 events were also not made available to police investigators. The Prime Minister's Office has stated that all "relevant documents" (*Post* emphasis) had been handed over to the police.

Soviet Jewry tops Peres's five points

By DAVID RUDGE
KIBBUTZ YIFAT. - Outgoing Premier Peres on Friday outlined what he saw as the five most important issues to be tackled in the next two years.

Peres, speaking at the national conference of the United Kibbutz Movement here a few hours after tendering his resignation to President Herzog, said these were:

- Securing the release of Soviet Jewry.
- Settling the Negev and Galilee.
- Rehabilitating the agricultural industry and renewing settlements.
- Continuing the peace process.
- Economic growth, including tax reforms for production workers.

Peres, who was given an enthusiastic welcome by the delegates at this Jezreel Valley Kibbutz, said 2.5 million Jews lived in the Soviet Union, of whom 15 per cent wanted to come here.

He warned that "time is not on our side" in this case. Israel must do everything it can to assist those who want to leave the USSR, he said.

Demonstrations alone, however, would not suffice, and the release of Soviet Jewry would depend greatly on the international situation, he warned. Nevertheless, he said there were encouraging signs that Russia might be prepared to change its closed gates policy. This view was supported by comments made to Peres recently by French President François Mitterrand.

Dulzin asked to probe bank wages

Post Economic Reporter
Bank of Israel Governor Michael Bruno met on Friday with Jewish Agency Chairman Arye Dulzin, who is also the governor of Bank Leumi, and asked him to examine the wage levels of Leumi's top managers and take whatever steps necessary.

The meeting took place at Bruno's office in Jerusalem. It came in the wake of the nationwide furor surrounding last week's report that some 200 of Israel's top bank-managers earn between \$10,000 and \$25,000 a month. Bruno's request referred to both the formal components of the wages and the fringe benefits which, according to Professor Arye Globerson, the author of the report on bank-managers' wages, form a large part of their earnings.

It is not clear whether Bruno plans to meet with the heads of the other commercial banks. Legally, the Bank of Israel has no say in the salaries of individual bank-managers, only on the total salaries, insofar as they affect commercial banks' stability.

Kiryat Arba man stabbed

By ELAINE RUTH FLETCHER

For The *Jerusalem Post*
Jewish settlers called on Defence Minister Rabin to increase the Jewish presence in Hebron following the stabbing of a Kiryat Arba man in Hebron's Casbah on Friday morning.

The victim, Yehuda Nabshon, 23, was released later on Friday from Hadassah hospital in Ein Karem after being treated for a slight shoulder wound.

A partial curfew remained in effect yesterday in the Casbah following the incident. It was the third such attack on a Kiryat Arba resident in the last few months to occur on a Friday morning in the marketplace just before Moslem prayers.

Nurses return - till Tuesday

By JUDY SIEGEL

Jerusalem Post Reporter
The hospital nurses have agreed to resume negotiations with their employers on Tuesday. They have also promised not to abandon their departments again at least until Tuesday afternoon.

The decision to renew contacts, after nearly a week, followed a 24-hour strike that was to have affected all departments except for geriatrics, dialysis and newborn babies.

However, "many" nurses, according to the Health Ministry, turned up in uniform on Friday and early yesterday, afraid that some tragedy would occur without them, especially in emergency wards.

Nurses at Soroka Hospital in Beersheba did not strike because theirs is the only hospital in the Negev.

Because hospitals had sent many patients home, they are down to nearly half the normal occupancy. Thus, the strike did not seriously

affect patients, and, reportedly, no deaths were caused by the walkout. But the 24-hour strike, the fifth in three weeks, was more severely felt than previous ones, as it was more difficult to get help from volunteers and patients' relatives on Shabbat.

Health Minister Gur met on Friday morning with top hospital and health officials and decided not to ask for a court order to bring the nurses back, because - he believes - they wouldn't obey it. He urged the resumption of negotiations, adding that a meeting with the nurses was needed to underline the advances that have been made in wage talks, and not merely the barriers to an agreement.

Gur also met with Prime Minister Peres to discuss the situation.

On Tuesday, negotiations are due to resume at Histadrut headquarters. Today, Health Ministry and Treasury officials are scheduled to meet informally with chief hospital nurses.

HUMAN RIGHTS

(Continued from Page One)

come gestures by the Soviets to free well-known refuseniks and dissidents, the administration would insist on Soviet movement on the emigration of large numbers of Soviet Jews and would not simply accept progress on a case-by-case basis. She emphasized that on the question of Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union, "We simply do not see the broad range of progress, the continuity or substance of progress, that we would like to see."

Morris Abram, president of the National Conference on Soviet Jewry, who led a delegation of eight American Jewish leaders here, told a press conference on Friday that a Washington meeting last week Reagan had assured him that "progress on human rights has to be a condition for the improvement of

relations between the U.S. and the USSR."

Taking part in the demonstration, with former refusenik Yosef Mendelewich was a group of about 50 Icelandic Christians.

Michael Shirman, who has leukemia and needs a bone-marrow transplant from his sister in Moscow, met yesterday with Gennadi Gerasimov, chief spokesman for the Soviet Foreign Ministry, to appeal permission for his sister and her husband to emigrate to Israel.

The Soviets say the husband is being held because his father will not agree to allow him to leave.

Gerasimov responded by saying, if it is that important for your sister to come to save your life than she should divorce her husband." He added, "This is a family problem. I cannot do anything, because it's not my family."



The body of Natan Daniel, killed in a Friday morning grenade blast, lies outside a kiosk in Jerusalem's Kiryat Hayovel. (Dan Landau)

Walking around the dying man

Grenade blasts vehicle in underground war

By BENNY MORRIS

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The dogs, on their way to the park for their morning constitutional, walked around the body of Natan Daniel, which was lying under a bloody white sheet beside the Brazil Street kiosk which was already open for business. Onlookers, policeman and border police milled about the hastily fenced-off area around the burnt-out Ford Transit whose driver's door hung somewhat askew on its hinges.

It was Friday morning at 8 o'clock, some 75 minutes after the grenade blast that had rocked my building and blown Daniel, 27, who had just opened the Transit's door, onto the nearby stone wall.

The grenade, according to one neighbour who had been looking out of the window, lifted the vehicle up in the air. Badly wounded, Daniel, an underworld figure who had two years ago become observant, then crawled around the vehicle and into the middle of the street, where he collapsed unconscious.

My downstairs neighbour, T., hearing the blast, had quickly dressed and rushed out. On the stairway, he met another neighbour whom he told to phone for an ambulance and the police.

T. then rushed out and down to Brazil Street where, concerned that the car's fuel tank might explode in a second blast, enlisted another two neighbours to drag Daniel by his arms and legs away from the burning vehicle towards the kiosk.

"It was like New York," said T. "There were people around the square, but no one approached the wounded, dying man. No one moved to help him. He lay there a relatively long time before anyone went near him."

T. said that Daniel had been bleeding from the neck, chest and legs, but was still breathing though unconscious. The Transit's petrol tank then went up with whoosh, engulfing the vehicle in flames.

It was about 15 minutes later that the first police car reached the scene. After another five minutes or so, a fire engine came and five or ten minutes later - an ambulance. The ambulance reached the scene about half an hour after the bombing, and some 25-27 minutes after police and possibly also the Magen David Adom station had been notified. The ambulance men were able only to note that the bomb victim was dead and to cover him with a sheet.

Most of the news photographers at the scene took pictures of the burnt-out Transit, but failed to notice the body lying next to the kiosk several dozen metres away. At the kiosk, people bought cigarettes and newspapers before boarding buses to work at the nearby bus stops. My dogs walked around the sheet-covered corpse without showing and curiosity. There was a patch of blood next to the body and some rubber tubes, probably from a plasma pack which the ambulance men had tried to insert into the dead-or-dying man's arm.

The general feeling in the neighbourhood was that Daniel, the father of a baby daughter, had been the victim of a settling of accounts among criminals, though some maintained that he had abandoned his life of crime when he became observant.

Daniel's wife, who arrived on the scene shortly after the blast, was told that her husband had been wounded and taken to hospital. She was told to call Hadassah's emergency ward to get news of his condition. He was lying dead, a few yards away.

One neighbour said: "It's always like that. This is what happens when they (Arabs) move into the neighbourhood and rent rooms."

T. my downstairs neighbour, said a few hours later: "As soon as our lease expires, we'll move out. Maybe we'll pay an additional hundred dollars. But there's too many underworld types around here. Why, that bomb could have his passers-by as well."

The Israel Cancer Association

With profound grief we mourn the death, after a long illness bravely borne, of

MATHILDA RECANATI

Vice-President of the Association, munificent benefactor and devoted worker on behalf of cancer sufferers.

We share the sorrow of the family.

Suzi Eban
President

John Furman
Chairman

Volunteers, Management and Staff

Our dearest beloved

MATTI RECANATI

has left us forever.

The funeral will be held today,

Sunday, erev Yom Kippur, October 12, 1986 at 11:30 a.m.

at the cemetery on Trumpeldor St., Tel Aviv.

Families:
Recanati, Yovel, Carasso, Letichevsky.

On the first anniversary of the passing of our dear husband, father and grandfather

SCHMUEL (Semi) GOLDWEIN

a memorial service will be held on Tuesday, October 14, 1986 at 2:45 p.m., at Kfar Samir cemetery Haifa.

Transportation will be available at 2:15 p.m. from the family home, 45 David Pinski St., Haifa.

The Family

Congratulations to
Kornel and Eng. Fanny Fulga
on the occasion of the graduation of their son,
Valentine
from the Faculty of Medicine in Beersheba,
and the best of luck to the young doctor
in his future career.

Sano-Bruno's Enterprises Ltd.
Bruno, Alex and Geniu Landesberg

Media in Reykjavik focus on Raisa

Jewish cause gets warm response from Icelanders

By WALTER RUBY
Jerusalem Post Correspondent
and agencies

REYKJAVIK. — Raisa Gorbachev took the stage for Kremlin public relations yesterday, shaking hands with swimmers at a pool and touring two museums.

The wife of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, wearing a fur coat against the brisk Iceland wind and followed by a pool of Soviet and foreign reporters, left the guarded sanctum of her husband's headquarters on the Soviet ferry Georgi Ost.

She toured Reykjavik with Edda Gudmundsdottir, the wife of Iceland's Prime Minister Steingrímur Hermannsson.

She shrugged off questions about the absence of Nancy Reagan. "I'm sorry (she's not coming), but there must be a reason," she said in answer to reporters' questions at a town museum. "Maybe she's not well."

U.S. officials said Mrs. Reagan decided not to come to the two-day mini-summit after discussing it with her husband because the meeting was a working affair without a ceremonial aspect to it. They said the White House was surprised by Mrs. Gorbachev's decision to accompany her husband and noted that the Soviet leader had proposed the Reykjavik meeting as a working session.

Icelanders appear to be a rather realistic, down-to-earth breed whose evident enthusiasm for the summit seems to have less to do with the likelihood of an agreement on nuclear arms, than with the very positive effect the summit is already having on the image and pocketbook of this country.

Prime Minister Steingrímur Hermannsson expressed the feeling of many of his countrymen when he told journalists here, "This meeting represents a wonderful opportunity for us to show our country to the world and to dispel ignorance about

Iceland. Many intelligent people from different countries have asked me in all seriousness whether Icelanders live in igloos."

Hafdis Olafsdottir, a local artist, said of Icelanders, "We are used to living in quiet and isolation. It is a wonderful innovation to suddenly have the world drop in on us. However, she allowed that, "Nevertheless, we are also glad that, after a short time, things will return to normal. Some of us sometimes complain about how boring Iceland is, but few would live anywhere else. I have travelled in Europe and America and have seen the crime, slums and pollution. We do not have those problems here."

Some 80 per cent of Icelanders own their own homes. The rate of unemployment is under 1 per cent. The country has a cradle-to-grave social welfare system, and no military forces, although there is a U.S. air base at Keflavik, near the capital.

Reykjavik, where nearly 50 per cent of the country's 243,000 population resides, is a handsome city of substantial stone houses. The city has two major theatres, an opera house, two symphony orchestras and numerous art galleries. It is not known for flashy nightlife, but the Icelandic government has been trying to make sure that the world press gets a look at what is available.

One night last week, reporters were shuttled to Broadway, a gargantuan discotheque, for a banquet and fashion show.

Also appearing was Iceland's premier rock band, Stryx, whose chief claim to fame is that it recently became the first Western pop band to conduct a full-blown tour of China.

Stryx is somewhat reminiscent of the defunct Israeli band Kaveret, in that it performs satirical and political works in English as well as Icelandic.

In honour of the summit, the band played a song entitled "Moscow," in which a fictitious Soviet correspondent calls her paper to give news of the summit and to philosophize that at the end of the 20th century, it is high time for peace to break out.

Despite all of the hoopla though, Reykjavik has appeared able to maintain their equilibrium. The international press centre here is decidedly low key and relaxed.

Security at the press centre is also relatively relaxed. Protesters on behalf of Soviet Jewry and other causes were given press credentials here with few questions asked, although officials later warned them that as "reporters" they would not be allowed to place press releases on the bulletin board here.

Receipt of press credentials was of crucial importance to the activists, since it allows them to ask Soviet Jewry-related questions at the well-attended press conferences given by Soviet spokesmen.

According to Icelandic press accounts, the majority of Icelanders seem quite sympathetic to the Jewish protesters, and appear not at all to mind the prayer vigil demonstrations that were being held during the summit, despite earlier appeals from the Icelandic government that they not be held.

Symptomatic of the sympathy for the Jewish cause was the fact that about 50 Icelandic men, women and children stood outside the press centre yesterday in a blinding sleet storm to express solidarity with a group of Israeli and American Jewish activists holding an outdoor prayer vigil for Soviet Jewry.

According to one member of the group, Hilarie Haltonson, "I came out today because all men are brothers and the pain of the Jews in the Soviet Union is my pain." Haltonson added, "Maybe some day our country will be invaded, and I could go to prison because of my faith. Will anyone stand up in solidarity for me then?"

Rescue workers search for victims in the ruins of buildings hit by the devastating earthquake in San Salvador on Friday.

(Continued from Page One)

The Salvadoran quake hit shortly before noon on Friday. San Salvador, a city of 800,000 people, was almost entirely cut off from the rest of the country and the world.

Rescue workers laboured yesterday amid acrid smoke to free hundreds of people feared trapped beneath two buildings downtown.

"We are sure there are some alive," said Gen. Rinaldo Golcher, head of the Treasury Police. "We have been able to locate three groups in different areas and we are working to see how we can rescue them."

Ernesto Ferreiro, head of the Salvadoran Red Cross, said his medical teams treated 5,000 people in the first few hours after the quake. Most suffered cuts from shards of glass and shattered walls.

Forty bodies were counted outside the Santa Catalina Girls School in the working class neighbourhood of San Jacinto, one of the hardest hit. Parents wept as they slowly identified the bodies of the children lying along the curb.

All six major hospitals suffered severe damage. Patients from the military hospital were being treated in a park across the street.

The presidential palace was "in shambles," said U.S. embassy spokesman Pendleton Agnew. He said government operations were moved to the joint chiefs of staff headquarters.

The U.S. embassy also was severely damaged, he said. Shanties of tin and wood collapsed, but affluent neighbourhoods in the hills appeared unscathed. Army units and the national police were deployed to control crowds and prevent looting.

President Jose Napoleon Duarte declared a state of emergency. Speaking on Radio El Salvador, Duarte urged citizens to stay away from damaged buildings and appealed for calm. He said damage was confined to the capital area.

Salvadoran rebels yesterday declared a unilateral truce in their country's civil war because of the earthquake. A communique from the rebel leadership said the truce "would take effect as our military units obtain information about this communique." It said the truce was indefinite.

International aid began arriving in San Salvador yesterday. A U.S. plane arrived in San Salvador from Panama with a team from the U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance Office, the State Department announced.

The International Red Cross in Geneva said it was airlifting 13 tons of tents, blankets and first aid kits from Panama to El Salvador. France, West Germany, Switzerland, Italy and Spain said they were sending relief workers and other emergency supplies.



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SAN SALVADOR QUAKE

(Continued from Page One)

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Red Army faction slays top official in West Germany

BONN (AP). — A masked assassin fatally shot Gerold von Braunmühl, 51, a close adviser to Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, after he got out of a taxi in front of his Bonn home late Friday.

The gunman escaped in a car driven by an accomplice.

The federal prosecutor's office said yesterday the West German leftist extremist gang Red Army Faction claimed responsibility for the slaying in a seven-page letter found at the scene.

Prosecutor's spokesman Alexander Prechtel said in a telephone interview with the Associated Press from Karlsruhe that federal investigators determined the Red Army Faction claim was "authentic" but had no firm clues to the identities or whereabouts of Braunmühl's killers.

In Bonn, Chief Government Spokesman Friedhelm Ost issued a statement denouncing the "perfidious assassination" of Braunmühl.

"This cowardly murder arouses disgust and horror among all democrats. This terror act against a high official of the federal government is directed against our state, which rejects force as a tool of politics," Ost said.

Braunmühl was director of the Foreign Ministry's Political Department, a highly sensitive post handling relations with the superpowers, the Nato alliance, Western Europe and the UN. He assumed the position in 1984.

Braunmühl, who was married with three children, previously served at the West German embassies in Washington, Moscow and New Delhi during a diplomatic career that started in 1966, according to the Foreign Ministry.

Braunmühl left his office in a taxi at about 9:15 p.m. Friday and was shot minutes later after he got out in front of his home in the capital city's Ippendorf district.

German protest at U.S. base

HASSELBACH, West Germany (Reuters). — Some 100,000 protesters encircled a U.S. missile base yesterday in the biggest anti-nuclear rally West Germany has seen since medium-range missiles were deployed in the country three years ago.

Organizers said the protesters formed a human wall around the 12-kilometre perimeter of the Haselbach base, south of Koblenz, where the U.S. army's 30th Tactical Missile Wing is due to deploy 96 nuclear-tipped cruise missiles by the end of 1987.

"It's the biggest demonstration we have organized since 1983 in Bonn,

and biggest ever in West Germany outside the capital," Andreas Zumbach of the peace movement's coordinating committee said.

Some 300,000 people protested in Bonn in 1983 in a vain bid to stop parliament approving a Nato plan to deploy 96 cruise and 108 U.S. Pershing-2 missiles, a decision that appeared to send the anti-nuclear movement into retreat.

Yesterday's demonstrators, representing 1,000 anti-nuclear groups, came from all over the country in 2,000 buses, hundreds of cars and motorcycles, and six special trains, police said.

Teheran claims deep raid into Iraq

Heavy damage claimed to Kirkuk oil complex

TEHERAN (AFP). — Iranian commanders and Kurdish rebels on Friday night raided and severely damaged a major Iraqi oil complex, a power station and military installations at Kirkuk, 150 km inside Iraq, Iran announced yesterday.

Iraq denied the attack ever took place.

Iranian communiques said the raid, codenamed Victory I, saw thousands of mortar shells and Soviet-made Katyusha rockets fired in the first joint Iranian-Kurdish offensive on a strategic target, communiques here said.

In Baghdad yesterday evening, Information Minister Latif Nassif al-Jassem denied the report. "Our oil installations are intact, protected by the men who work there and those who assure their defence," he said.

In an interview with the Iraqi news agency (INA), the minister said, "Over the past six years, the Iraqis have only been able to advance 10 to 15 km at most inside Iraqi territory, and after the fiercest offensives ever launched."

Iran's Islamic Republic News Agency (Irna) said the deep raid hit and "destroyed" the Kirkuk oil refining installations with weapons stationed inside Iraq. It said a pumping station, storage tanks, generators, a petroleum gas separation plant with a daily output of 300,000 barrels and a preliminary gas refining plant had all been destroyed in a heavy mortar bombardment.

Kirkuk, 300 km northeast of Baghdad, is the terminal of the Iraq-Turkey oil pipeline — the main route for Iraqi oil exports — and an important regional centre with a population of 530,000.

Iranian parliamentary Speaker Hajjatoleslam Hashemi Rastan said the house that about 2,500 men took part in the operation and that it was Teheran's answer "to Baghdad's attacks on Iran's economic installations."

Irna said the Kirkuk refinery was engulfed in flames.

In the absence of independent confirmation it was not immediately possible to estimate what damage, if any, had been caused.



SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT No. 1
ZUBIN MEHTA conductor
SYLVIA GREENBERG soprano
FLORENCE QUVAR mezzo-soprano
THE TEL AVIV PHILHARMONIC CHOIR
THE IHUD CHOIR

Programme of works:
Sherrill and Mahler

TEL AVIV,
Mann Auditorium, 8:30 p.m.
Series B: Monday, 13.10.86 (at 9:00 p.m.)
Series C: Tuesday, 14.10.86
Series D: Thursday, 16.10.86
Series E: Saturday, 18.10.86

LIGHT CLASSICAL MUSIC CONCERT No. 1
ZUBIN MEHTA conductor
IDA HAENDEL violin

Programme of works by:
Lalo, Falla, Ravel

TEL AVIV,
Mann Auditorium, 8:30 p.m.
Wednesday, 15.10.86

SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT No. 1
ZUBIN MEHTA conductor
SHLOMO MINTZ violin

Programme:
Beethoven: Violin concerto
Steve Reich: "Tetlim"

TEL AVIV,
Mann Auditorium, 8:30 p.m.
Series F: Sunday, 19.10.86
Series G: Saturday, 25.10.86
Series H: Sunday, 26.10.86

HAIFA
Haifa Auditorium, 8:30 p.m.
Series A: Tuesday, 21.10.86
Series B: Wednesday, 22.10.86
Series C: Thursday, 23.10.86
Series D: Monday, 20.10.86

On Wednesday 15.10.86 at 10:00 a.m. There will be a rehearsal conducted by ZUBIN MEHTA with violinist IDA HAENDEL. Our patrons are invited.

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Mozambique fears S.A. attack

MAPUTO, Mozambique (AP). — The government yesterday accused South Africa of preparing an air raid and commando attack on the capital, and the security minister said South African commandos already had infiltrated the city.

He did not give any details. "We must neutralize this group before it carries out the crimes that it plans," Security Minister Sergio Vieira told members of people's vigilante groups at a meeting here.

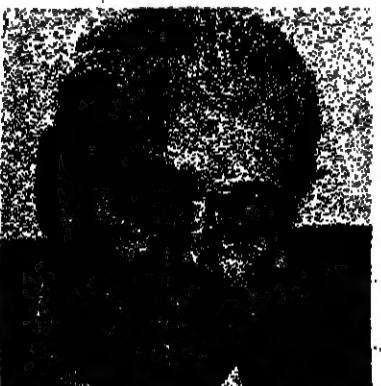
A South African defence force spokesman in Johannesburg said the reports from Maputo "are no more than speculation and a sign of a severe attack of nerves on the part of the Mozambique government."

The war of nerves follows a charge that South Africa fabricated last Monday's land explosion which reportedly injured 45 South African soldiers and three blacks near the Mozambique border.

Alleged African drug dealers held in U.S.

NEW YORK (AFP). — U.S. narcotics agents have arrested 45 Ghanaians and two Nigerians for heroin peddling in an operation which capped 19 months of investigations, an official at the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) said yesterday.

The official said the 47 Africans were small-time heroin dealers arrested in more than 30 raids carried out across New York City on Friday.



Perez de Cuellar... "a moral duty."

Perez de Cuellar again UN chief

UNITED NATIONS (AP). — Javier Perez de Cuellar, in the first uncontested election for UN secretary-general in 20 years, has been unanimously re-elected for a second five-year term.

The 159-member General Assembly confirmed his election by acclamation Friday after the Security Council voted 15-0 to recommend his reappointment to the post of chief UN administrative officer.

Aides said Perez de Cuellar, still recovering from quadruple bypass heart surgery, was impelled by a sense of duty to accept a second term at the helm of the financially ailing UN. The 66-year-old Peruvian diplomat told delegates that in the face of the financial crisis it would have been "tantamount to abandoning a moral duty towards the United Nations" to have refused to stay on.

His reappointment came in the first uncontested election for secretary-general since U Thant of Burma won a second term two decades ago.

Queen off to China

PEKING (AP). — Queen Elizabeth II arrives here today for a visit to mark the strengthening of Sino-British relations and to promote trade.

The queen, accompanied by Prince Philip and Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe, will be the first British monarch to visit China. She has previously visited only one Communist country, Yugoslavia.

The queen will tour Peking, Shanghai, the ancient capital of Xian, Kunming in the south and Canton, and will leave on October 18.

She will confer with her official host, President Li Xianmin and is almost certain to meet senior leader Deng Xiaoping.

Tory hopes rise after party parley

LONDON (Reuters). — Britain's ruling Conservative Party yesterday emerged from what is likely to be the last annual conference before elections, doubling the number of people owning shares, eliminating inflation and cutting taxes.

This programme put the conservatives on a markedly different course from Labour, committed to nationalisation and hard-hitting taxes for the better-off, and from an Alliance plan to radically redistribute wealth.

The optimistic mood of the Conservatives was in sharp contrast to that of a few months ago, after a series of crises that appeared to seriously question the political judgment of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

These arose over a decision to ban union membership at Britain's main electronic spy centre, the handling of the year-long miners' strike and the row over the government's allowing the American firm Sikorsky to rescue financially Britain's only helicopter company.

The issue which has helped fuel developments in their radical free-market policies, such as speeding up privatisation of nationalised industries, doubling the number of people owning shares, eliminating inflation and cutting taxes.

The conference, in the southern seaside resort of Bournemouth, was rated the party's most successful since 1979.

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Unlike the centrist Social Democratic-Liberal Alliance, which publicly split on nuclear arms at their separate conferences, and Labour, which took what many believe to be a radical vote-losing line on defence, the Conservatives kept to basics and stayed united.

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The Conservatives promised new

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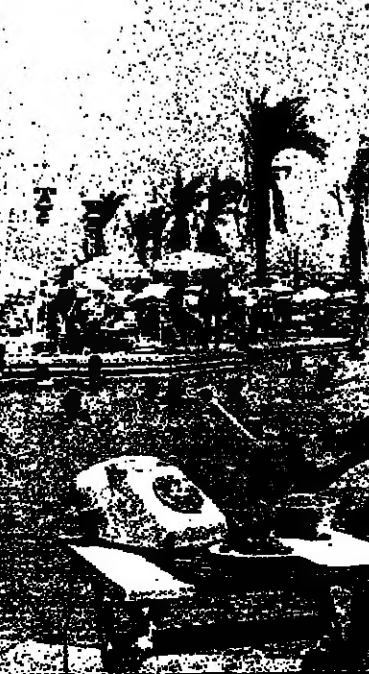
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LETTER FROM LONDON

Hindawi and the Syrian terror connection

By David Horovitz

LONDON. — Not surprisingly, the British press has gone to town on the Nezar Hindawi trial. The "heavies" (*Times*, *Guardian*, *Telegraph* and the new *Independent*) have concerned themselves mainly with the alleged Syrian connection, but the tabloids have had a field day portraying Hindawi as the charming Arab who seduced an innocent Irish lass into acting as his "human time bomb."

The case, indeed, makes horrifyingly compulsive reading. What sort of man, the tabloids have asked their readers, could send his girlfriend, pregnant with his own child, to such a death?

The greying, boyish-faced Hindawi certainly doesn't look like a fanatic and some observers have even suggested that, were not the weight of evidence so heavily against him, the sheer enormity of the alleged crime might have left many juries refusing to believe that a man could have done such a thing.

For the British authorities, though, such considerations are of little significance. The case is impor-

tant only because of the alleged Syrian role in the bomb plot, and the Foreign Office policymakers are now trying to work out what to do about Syria if the evidence of its involvement proves incontrovertible.

The prosecution alleges that, on hearing news of the bomb's discovery, Hindawi made straight for the Syrian embassy and presented a letter to Ambassador Dr. Louf al-Haydar. The envoy is said to have telephoned Damascus for instructions, and then to have packed Hindawi off in an embassy car, with an embassy escort, for a quick haircut and dye.

Hindawi is said to have given his guards the slip outside the barbers; otherwise, presumably, he would have been taken back to the embassy and later smuggled out of the country by the Syrians.

As soon as charges of Syrian involvement were made public, diplomatic sources began talking about the possibility of a severance of ties. Puny though its measures may seem to Israelis, Britain had been

among the leading European nations in cracking down on terrorists: breaking ties with Libya, banning the Libyan airline, expelling Syrian diplomats and the like.

Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe told the Conservative Party conference only last week that Britain would not tolerate state-directed terror, and one might thus assume that the government would not hesitate if the Syrian connection were proved.

But Syria and Assad are not quite the same as Libya and Gaddafi. For one thing, Syria is now closely linked with the Soviet Union. For another, it is a key player in the Middle East peace quest. It is also the head of a powerful Arab bloc, and cool British-Syrian relations might harm the UK's warm links and healthy trade with other Arab states.

Also, of course, Britain would almost certainly be acting alone. No other EEC state would be expected to follow a British lead in this instance; the French, for example, would only be moved to act if a proven link with Syria was found in

the Paris bombings. France, too, has a lot of friends to lose in the Arab world.

So far, the Syrians have naturally denied any role in the Hindawi affair, and the defence in the case has indeed been trying to suggest that Israel framed Syria to win political advantage.

Even if the Syrian authorities were involved, expert observers point out, it is unlikely that the plot was formulated in the highest Syrian power echelons. There is, after all, no need for Assad to get his own country involved in such an affair when he can get Abu Nidal to do his dirty work for him.

With these factors taken into account, the consensus in Whitehall now appears to be that a proven Syrian link would lead only to the expulsion of the ambassador, not the severing of ties.

Britain still nurtures hopes of playing a Middle East peace role, and it could hardly achieve that if it wasn't talking to one of the region's key players.



Harry Rich (left) and Justyn Tranner of the World Union of Jewish Students yesterday held a vigil in front of Reykjavik's Saga Hotel to protest the religious persecution of Soviet Jews. (AFP telephoto)

Syrian general recruited terrorist, court told

By DAVID HOROVITZ

Jerusalem Post Correspondent LONDON. — Syrian Air Force intelligence chief Mohammed al-Khouli was yesterday named as the man who recruited Nezar Hindawi.

Hindawi, an old Baily court was told, had gone to Damascus to offer his services to the Syrians after becoming disillusioned with King Hussein and other Arab leaders who mixed with Israel. He was stopped at the airport by Syrian security officers, questioned over his motives for

visiting Syria, and taken to meet al-Khouli.

Detective Sergeant William Price told the court, recounting details of interviews with Hindawi shortly after the 32-year-old Jordanian's arrest in April.

Al-Khouli apparently decided that Syria could make use of Hindawi, and introduced him to Lt.-Col. Hatim Said, who discussed with Hindawi how Israeli targets could be attacked, and later taught Hindawi how to set the bomb and smuggle it

on board an El Al plane at Heathrow Airport, the prosecution has alleged.

Price said Hindawi tried to trade information with police, offering them details of "future plans" concerning terrorist attacks in the UK and abroad. "He said he had information which would save lives... and asked if that would help him," Price added.

Hindawi told police of an arms cache just outside London and another in Brighton, and added that

a Syrian Arab Airlines crew, based at London's Royal Garden Hotel, regularly brought explosives, guns and drugs into Britain.

In earlier interviews, Hindawi claimed that he was smuggling drugs for an international syndicate, and that he had no idea that girlfriend Ann Murphy's bag contained explosives, Price said.

Later, though, he said that he wanted to tell the truth, Price said. The trial continues tomorrow.

Peace conference for Bethlehem

By HAIM SHAPIRO

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Greek Orthodox Patriarch of Jerusalem, Diodoros I, has called a peace conference of the entire Orthodox Church, to be held this month in Jerusalem and Bethlehem, the town which Christians worldwide regard as the cradle of peace.

The conference coincides with the UN's designation of 1986 as the Year of Peace.

Although representatives are to come from throughout the world, including Eastern Europe and the Arab states, there are to be no political implications. This was stressed by Archbishop Timothy, secretary to the patriarch, in an interview with *The Jerusalem Post*.

"It is from Bethlehem that the message of peace went out to the whole world, and this is the spot where Christians, especially Orthodox Christians, should pray for peace," he said. The conference will also meet in Jerusalem.

Their prayers will include supplications for those suffering from hunger, exploitation, the nuclear peril and any threat of war, especially "Star Wars," he added. It is to be a meeting at which participants will ask God to influence the superpowers to reach an agreement to preserve humanity from these dangers.

Instead of engaging in the arms race, he said, the superpowers should expend their effort to feeding the hungry. It is unbelievable, he added, that in the 20th century, billions are spent on nuclear arms for destruction, while people are dying of hunger.

The conference is to begin on October 21, a week before a similar meeting in Assisi, Italy, the birthplace of St. Francis. The conference will also highlight a historical personality, St. Cyril of Jerusalem, who died 1,600 years ago.

Cyril, who was the bishop of Jerusalem, was an important figure dur-

ing a period when the Christian Church was wrought with dissension. Cyril, a bastion of orthodoxy, was also declared a Doctor of the Church by the Vatican.

Among the distinguished visitors due to participate in the conference are the ecumenical patriarch of Constantinople and the metropolitan of Odessa, the second in command to the head of the Russian church.

Delegations are also due from Greece and Cyprus, Poland, the U.S., Romania, Georgia, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. A representative is also expected from the archbishop of Alexandria, whose authority is over Orthodox Christians throughout Africa.

At the end of their deliberations, the participants are to deliver a message to President Herzog and to King Hussein of Jordan. According to Timothy, there are some 400 million Orthodox Christians throughout the world.

Hatikva time in the new musical year

JERUSALEM SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA. IBA, Avi Ostrovsky conducting. (Hebrew Crown Symphony Hall, Jerusalem, October 9). Schubert's Symphony No. 8 in B minor ("Unfinished"); Beethoven's "Symphonie Fantastique," opus 14.

Once more, it is *Hatikva* time in our concert halls — one after the other, the country's orchestras enter the new musical year. The nation's anthem under Avi Ostrovsky's baton, which opened JSO's 49th season, moved rather briskly; faster, anyhow, than either Leonard Bernstein's or Yoav Talmi's.

Avi Ostrovsky, of course, was the last-minute substitute for the indisposed Sergiu Celibidache. (So sudden the change must have been that the orchestra's administration did not as much as insert the conductor's biography into the programme booklet.) Stepping into the scheduled maestro's shoes, he also had to take over the original repertoire: a striking juxtaposition of the extrovert, often overbearing rhetoric of Berlioz, and the warm, contained lyricism of Schubert.

While Ostrovsky's leadership proved authoritative throughout, his handling of diverse expressive aspects of the romantic style was far from being equally satisfying. In climactic passages, the conductor's energy and temperament could drive the players to the brink of frenzy. Indeed, the two concluding movements of the Berlioz turned out splendidly: the instrumental brilliance of "March to the Scaffold" stressed, convincingly, its ominous character, while the sinister goings-

on in "Witches Sabbath" approached a breathtaking pitch.

In the quieter sections, however, the conductor appeared quite content with indicating entrances and rhythm. Whereupon the orchestra was held together and no serious hitch occurred. It was, however, not much of a consolation for the lack of warmth and imagination in Ostrovsky's reading of both the "Unfinished" and the opening movements of *Fantastique*.

The Kibbutz Chamber Orchestra, Lior Shambadal conducting, with Mira Zakai, alto (Tartan, Tel Aviv, October 11). Shostakovich's Chamber Music No. 8; Yehudi Menuhin: Tzigane; Beethoven's "Folk Songs."

Music being both subjective and the most abstract in arts, a chemistry between those involved in its performance is a must. Such an element obviously exists between Lior Shambadal, the Israeli conductor, and members of the Kibbutz Chamber Orchestra and, given their stimulating and balanced programmes, it stands to reason that the presentations are among the better offerings to reach our concert stages.

The last concert proved no exception. Luciano Berio's "Folk Songs," the vocal and orchestral *tour de force* and recognized masterpiece of this century's music literature, served the high point. The "songs of various peoples — from America to Azerbaijan — contained the widest gamut of feeling, and Mira Zakai, with her typically serene self-assurance, caught and transmitted all. Even if her enunciation was not always

ideally clear, the superb musicality and dramatic truth of the singing — and, of course, the rare beauty of her alto — proved irresistible.

Shambadal's sensitive collaboration and brilliant execution of the demanding orchestra part contributed to the splendid performance.

"Chamber Music No. 8" by Shostakovich — actually, the Eighth string quartet in augmented orchestration — is a masterpiece of an entirely different kind. Here it is not the colour and contrast, but the constant inner tension, reaching not once the point of explosion, that provides the expressive backbone. Shambadal's approach was serious, and unquestionably intelligent, yet — at least to one listener — too careful. The speed of the second movement, for instance, was deliberate to the point of turning the all-evolving sweep of despair — and this quartet is anything if not music driven by pain and despair — into a solid, not to say stolid, and reasonably well-managed episode. Nor did the performance convince in the advantages of the orchestral version as compared to the original quartet.

TIRGASH by Yishai Knoll, in a premiere performance, seemed oddly out of place. Perhaps, it might work as an incidental music to a film or a play — not a particularly interesting score, but still a serviceable one. On its own, however, the piece impressed as an amorphous essay written in eclectic musical language, lacking discipline or inner logic to hold it together. **ELI KARLEV**

New rules, hikes for TV employees

By GREER FAY CASHMAN

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Representatives of Israel Television's four staff committees were informed by Broadcasting Authority director-general Uri Porat on Friday that employees would have to abide by new regulations formulated by management or take the consequences.

Porat also gave workers a written undertaking that they would receive pay increments if they cooperated in a new efficiency plan, details of which will be finalized by the end of the month.

The rises have not yet been authorized by the Treasury, but Porat guaranteed that they would be forthcoming and would be paid retroactively from October 1, 1986.

Workers, who fell into their own trap, when the Jerusalem Labour Court last week limited the number of overtime hours they could work to the prescribed 12 per week, were pleased with Porat's promise. Prior to the court hearing, workers had decided to work to rule to force the IBA to increase their salaries. The strategy backfired when the IBA sought injunctions against them in the Labour Court.

A key negotiator for the workers said that until the work-to-rule standard was imposed, many IBA employees had made more in overtime than in basic salaries.

POLLUTION. — A routine check by the Jerusalem health department found the water in Beit Shemesh's Ramat Shazet quarter to be polluted. Residents are requested to boil their drinking water until further notice.

Jerusalem boys held

Five Jerusalem teenagers from what police described as "good families" were arrested on Friday night on suspicion of breaking into a storehouse on Mt. Herzl and stealing six old carbine rifles.

Land-dealer arrested

Police on Friday arrested land-dealer Ahmed Ouda on suspicion of attempting to flee the country. Ouda is awaiting trial on 60 charges of fraud, forgery and obstructing trial procedure in land-deal cases filed by the police.

Navon heads panel on Israel's 40th birthday

Education Minister Navon was last Friday appointed by the ministerial committee on ceremonies to head an interdepartmental panel planning the year-long celebration of Israel's 40th birthday.

JERUSALEM ENTERTAINMENT

TELEVISION

JORDAN TV (unofficial): 17.30 Corbans 18.00 French Hour 19.30 News in Hebrew 20.00 News in Arabic 20.30 Carol Burnett and Friends 21.10 Cosmos 22.00 News in English 22.20 Ballroom

MIDDLE EAST TV (from T.A. north): 12.30 Another Life 13.00 700 Club 13.30 Good News 14.00 Arabic Movie 15.30 Treasure Island 16.00 Flying Home 16.30 Muppet 17.00 Family Sketches 17.30 Silver Spoons 18.00 Saturday Night 18.00 Specials 20.00 Movie: Centennial (part 4) 22.30 Good News

RADIO

Voice of Music

6.02 Morning melodies
7.07 Pancham: Solo for Recorder and Viola da gamba; Rameau: 5 Concert Pieces for Harpsichord, Violin and Viola da gamba; 3 Dances for Harpsichord
7.30 Vivid: Concerto for Strings No. 11 Toronto Chamber Music; Haydn: Cello Concerto in C Major (Du Pre, English Chamber Orchestra); Schubert: Quatuor No. 13; Vieuxtemps: Sonata for Violin and Piano; Elgar: from the Bavarian Highlands (Boult); Brahms: Violin Concerto No. 1 (Boult); Brahms: Violin Concerto No. 2 (Boult); Brahms: Violin Concerto No. 3 (Boult); Brahms: Violin Concerto No. 4 (Boult); Brahms: Violin Concerto No. 5 (Boult); Brahms: Violin Concerto No. 6 (Boult); Brahms: Violin Concerto No. 7 (Boult); Brahms: Violin Concerto No. 8 (Boult); Brahms: Violin Concerto No. 9 (Boult); Brahms: Violin Concerto No. 10 (Boult); Brahms: Violin Concerto No. 11 (Boult); Brahms: Violin Concerto No. 12 (Boult); Brahms: Violin Concerto No. 13 (Boult); Brahms: Violin Concerto No. 14 (Boult); Brahms: Violin Concerto No. 15 (Boult); Brahms: Violin Concerto No. 16 (Boult); Brahms: Violin Concerto No. 17 (Boult); Brahms: Violin Concerto No. 18 (Boult); Brahms: Violin Concerto No. 19 (Boult); Brahms: Violin Concerto No. 20 (Boult); 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Counting one's blessings

Judith Weil describes the soul-searching of the Days of Awe.

"MUMMY always cries," say my children matter-of-factly - and it is true. Every year, I determine that this time will be different. This year I will be sensible and bless my children with the same concentration as I should give every prayer I say. I will approach the words intellectually.

And every year I cry. Strange that the most moving prayer of Yom Kippur is, for me, a prayer that is not said on Yom Kippur at all, but on Yom Kippur eve.

It starts simply, with the blessing we say often: on Friday evenings, on Saturday nights, or when one of the children is going on a journey. I put my hands on the head of our daughter, saying, *May the Lord make you like Sarah, Rebecca, Rachel and Leah.*

That was the blessing my late father and my mother gave me every Friday night and my mother gives me at the end of each visit to Israel, before returning to England. They are also the words with which my parents blessed me on my wedding day.

Then comes the priestly blessing. No need to cry. That, too, is part of the regular Saturday-night routine. *May the Lord bless you and keep you. May He make His face shine upon you and be gracious to you. May the Lord incline His face upon you and give you peace.*

I try to visit my maternal grand-

mother during the days before Yom Kippur, but do not usually manage as we live in different towns. I like her to bless me as she did in England when I was small, as did my grandfathers too, and, naturally, my parents. They, of course, were then the intermediate generation, receiving the blessing of their parents, and blessing their own children. When I was small I did not appreciate how blessed I was to have a loving family.

Am I giving my children as much love as I was given myself? I stop musing. I wipe my eyes and blow my nose and decide that I am not crying. I embark on the Yom Kippur-eve-only part of the blessing. *May it be the will of our Father in Heaven that He will put in your heart His love and His fear and may the fear of God be before you throughout your life that you should not sin. And may your desire be for Torah and mitzvot.*

I have so many wishes and dreams for my children but in the final analysis, I pray that their aspirations should be not for the transient, for riches, fame or even romance, but for the eternal, Torah and mitzvot. Your eyes should look forward. Your mouth should utter wise words. And in your heart should be awe. Your hands should be busy with mitzvot. Your feet should run to do the wish of your Father in heaven. Each year my parents and grand-



Traditional blessing of children on the eve of Yom Kippur. (19th Century etching by Edouard Moysse)

parents put their hands on my head and uttered this prayer. Have I fulfilled their wish? Do I run to do mitzvot, or do I do them grudgingly? Hopefully the new generation will fulfil our prayers.

May He give you righteous sons and daughters who occupy themselves in Torah and mitzvot all their lives. And may your source be blessed.

I am now thinking of the children

And He should prepare you an honest livelihood, easily and sufficient from His generous hand, and not through the gift of flesh and blood.

Do we all not want that? Sufficient means, honestly come by, and that God, the source of our livelihood, channel it to us in a way which enables us to retain our self-respect, so that we do not have to be beholden to any person, to receive charity.

A livelihood, that you should be free for the service of God.

A whole philosophy in a few words. Things of this world are not an end in themselves, but without them we have no time or strength for the things which really matter.

And you should be written and sealed for a good, long life among all the righteous of Israel. Amen

On Yom Kippur, day I will say yizkor (prayer for the departed), and think of generations past, especially of my late father, but now, on Yom Kippur eve, I think of generations present and future. And I am conscious of the close link between the generations, and of how those who are now of the past once belonged to the future.

And now, unable to even pretend that I have controlled my tears, I muster my strength and turn to our eldest son.

May the Lord make you like Ephraim and Menashe...

An experiment in health care - for women

Wendy Blumfield

LESS than 10 years ago, a request from a Kupat Holim Clalit gynecologist for a pap smear was met with raised eyebrows and either entire ignorance on the subject or assurance that it wasn't necessary because "Jewish women do not get cervical cancer."

This was part of the general lack of awareness in Israel about preventive medicine and health education. The myth about Jewish women and the low rate of cervical cancer was the result of a study carried out among Orthodox women over 25 years ago.

Although cervical cancer is on the rise in Israel and afflicts an alarming number of younger women, the link between the laws of *Nidda* (female ritual purity) and low incidence of the disease led more recent researchers to examine sexual behaviour as a variable in the aetiology.

A survey conducted at Rambam Hospital in 1984 showed that the average Israeli woman behaved no differently from other women in any part of the Western world, and that Jewish women were only a protection if all the other high-risk factors - smoking, starting sex at an early age, frequent change of partners, viral genital diseases, etc. - are reduced.

Since then, pressure has been put on the health authorities for routine screening and improved health education.

At the same time, doctors in the Faculty of Family Medicine at the Technion and Beersheva University have been working to elevate the status of the family doctor.

It has been found that too many patients reach hospitals and specialist clinics because of inadequate primary health clinics. A visit to the neighbourhood clinic meant a long queue, only to be given a referral. It was easier for people to wait till closing time and show up at hospital emergency rooms, a fact which became only too apparent during the doctors' strike.

Kupat Holim has been trying to improve this situation for some time, initiating appointment systems and more flexible reception hours. One of their pilot projects is the Romema clinic in Haifa.

The clinic is housed in a spacious new building with adequate facilities

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for consulting rooms, lecture hall and relatively comfortable waiting areas. The neighbourhood population includes a high proportion of academics as well as students from the hostels, due to its proximity to both the Technion and Haifa University.

A programme for promoting women's health has been initiated. Local residents were invited to attend a two-hour screening, including blood tests, blood pressure, ECG, gynecological examination with Pap smear and breast examination. Each session is preceded by a lecture on breast care and self-examination. The programme has been running for a year with fortnightly clinics. Over 500 women have so far participated.

A detailed questionnaire on medical history as well as attitudes to health, diet, prevention and life style, is completed before the session, and this data, together with the results of the tests, is fed into a computer.

"In this way we can assess the need of the population," says Dr. Almogor, director of the clinic, "and share our experiences, providing what the people want and not just what the medical profession expects."

The programme, a combined effort of the Technion's Faculty of Family Medicine and Kupat Holim is also in operation at the Misgav Community Health Centre in the Gush Segev, under the supervision of Dr. Shmuel Reiss.

Both Drs. Almogor and Reiss have spent extensive periods in England, studying the more holistic system of family medicine, where the general practitioner establishes a continuing and in-depth relationship with the entire family.

The response to the Romema project has so far been most encouraging, and Dr. Almogor hopes that the women's health programme will soon be made available throughout the country.

The author is president of the Israel Childbirth Education Centre.

A visit to the museum is educational. But kids enjoy it anyway.

Warm hearts and cold noses

Mum's the word / Judy Labensohn

WHILE THE green beans à la muni-dane and Minnesota wild rice are being passed down on the right at an elegant dinner party held in our honour, the banal banter swings to snow.

"Oh, you shouldn't have any trouble adjusting here. You're from Cleveland," the confident woman with the diamond earrings says. I learn that her pecklace is earned by women who contribute \$5,000 or more to the UJA while the little slivers of almonds adorning the green beans conjure up *shkedi* that bloom on the Judean hillsides in February. I am painfully aware that no one else at the dinner party shares my association, except my *shatish* husband, perhaps, but he is at the other end of the long mahogany table, discussing stores, Shamin and the latest national unity government crisis.

"Yes, I grew up in Cleveland, but Israel has been home for the past 3,500 years, give or take," I reply, helping myself to a healthy portion of the beans and wondering how I will endure a Tu B'Shvat buried in 4 metres of snow.

"We here in Minnesota are very proud of our weather. If you can survive a winter here, you can survive anything. 'Warm Hearts and Cold Noses,' that's our motto."

The speaker is sitting opposite me. He may be a rabbi, but then again, his wife may be the rabbi. Everyone was introduced so quickly, I missed the titles, not to mention the first and last names. What I do know is that we are all Jewish and we all love Israel. But most love her from a distance.

The speaker rubs his hands together as if a gust of cold wind just blew in from under the braised bris-

ket. I flash back to May 1967 when Israel was preparing for siege. This is the only kind of survival which speaks to me, but the meandering conversation has wandered to coat linings, gloves and boots, so I keep my grim Israeli thoughts to myself.

IT IS hard to believe my husband and I were sent on a mission by the World Zionist Organization to eat green beans and listen to weather forecasts. But before this train goes any farther down the track, the kugel comes up on the left.

"You know, we in Israel have winters too, but they are much warmer than yours," I interject. This is not exactly the renaissance of the Jewish people in their homeland message we were trained to convey, but it's all the context will allow.

"Sure you do," my hostess retorts. "We were in Jerusalem in January, 1983, and I've never been so cold in my life."

Her frontal attack is my first opportunity to defend Israel and to

portray it as a realistic option for American Jews. In all honesty, I'd rather stuff a cabbage down her throat, but stuffed cabbage will never make her an *olah hadasha*.

So what should I say? I too was pretty cold in January, '83. The kids didn't have ear infections all winter for nothing. The house committee couldn't decide which hours to heat, so instead of heating more and making everyone happy, they heated less and gave everyone flu. Perhaps I should just shut up and eat.

"Yes, I know what you mean," I opt for empathy. "I was so cold in '83 that I drove all the way down to Eilat just to warm up. It was so gorgeous there, I didn't want to leave until Pessah."

"Really? Tell us about it," the hostess urges, as she passes the gravy boat in my direction. I feel like a fisherman, or, as they say in the liberated Upper Midwest, a "fisherman." My fish has just snatched the bait and all I have to do is reel it in nice and slow.

Details of the most glorious Eilat vacation slip from my lips like water

from siliconed boots. I season tales of sun, sand and mountains with palms, camels and horses. The entire dinner party is entranced by the seductions of Eilat. The food, like Gideon's sun, stands still.

"I never knew Israel could be so beautiful," the holder of the gravy boat says in amazement. "All we hear about is terrorism and economic hardships."

For the next five minutes, no one mentions anti-freeze or long underwear.

Later in the evening, as the fresh apple pie is being sliced and passed down from the left in coordination with the non-dairy topping coming in from the right, the proud Minnesota woman, who praised winters like Vivaldi, whispers in my ear.

"Actually, I survive the snow by wintering in Florida."

I am agast.

"But maybe this year I'll try Eilat."

The dinner party has been filling and rewarding. Not only is the apple pie exquisite, but my mission may not be totally in vain.

Different perspectives on day care

Beth Uval

WHEN talking about day care in their country, Swedes refer to working parents - not working mothers.

This was one of the lasting impressions left on Nitza Shapiro-Libai, adviser to the prime minister on the status of women, following her recent visit to Sweden where she was the guest of Anita Gradin, cabinet minister for immigration and equality.

Sweden has taken numerous steps to allow men and women to be able to both share family responsibilities and be employed, according to Shapiro-Libai.

"These measures facilitate women's financial independence - and this is a key point here," she says.

Thus, after the birth of a child, parents are allowed one year of paid leave from work, which they see fit to divide between them as they see fit.

For the first nine months, the parent staying home with the baby receives the equivalent of sick leave pay - close to a full salary. For the remaining three months, the pay is minimum wage. Both parents are, of course, free to return to work before the year has elapsed, Shapiro-Libai explains.

In addition, Swedish parents are allowed a 10-day paid leave together immediately following the birth; some 85 per cent of the working men in Sweden take advantage of this right.

In Israel, a father is allowed an unpaid year's leave after the birth of a child only if he is the child's sole caretaker. SWEDISH parents theoretically may take up to 60 days leave each year to care for sick children. In practice, mothers and fathers divide this leave almost equally. In addition, some Swedish municipalities provide a free babysitter service for parents who are unable to stay home from work with their sick children.

In Israel, some women are allowed to take two weeks of leave for that purpose.

"I've received letters from Israeli fathers asking why they can't have leave to care for their children. Of course they're right," says Shapiro-Libai. The Ministry of Labour, she adds, has recently drafted legislation which, if passed, would allow men as well as women to stay home with sick children.

In Stockholm and other Swedish cities, subsidized municipal day-care centres are open from 6:30 a.m. to 6:30 p.m., all year round. Children may be cared for at the centres during all or part of this period, at a cost averaging five per cent of the average Swedish wage.

Legislation in this area is only one part of the picture, says Shapiro-Libai. The other is attitude. Not all



Shapiro-Libai: Why can't fathers have more of a role in caring for their children? (Joel Fishman)

men exercise their legal rights to participate in child care; some feel uncomfortable doing so. The Swedish government and trade unions are currently investing time and effort in raising consciousness in this area. For example, one trade union leader recently produced his own video film recently on the importance of the father's role in child-rearing.

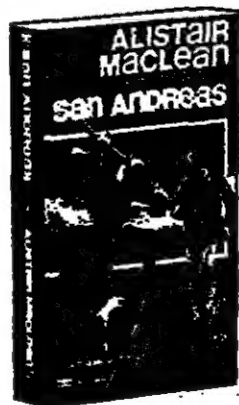
There is much discussion in Sweden of the traditional concepts of masculinity and femininity, according to the prime minister's adviser. Research there has shown, for instance, that many men feel

trapped in the stereotyped role of being sole provider for their families.

Swedish educators are doing their part by trying to alter stereotypes in the schools, says Shapiro-Libai. Women employed in high technology-based professions talk about their work to high school classes; girls are offered special courses in bicycle repair and other "male" skills. In addition, a growing number of Swedish men are entering traditionally "women's" fields such as nursing and early childhood education.

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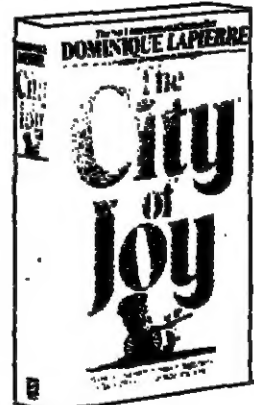
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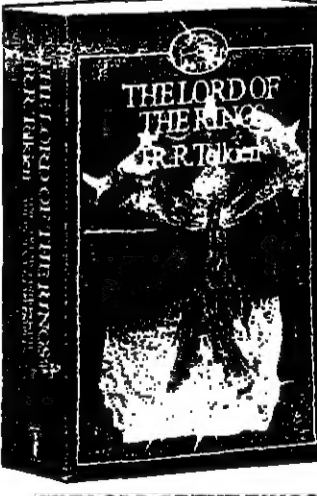
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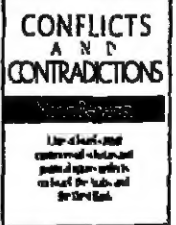
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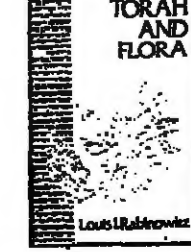
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Early retirement is no longer a luxury but a burden for women

By LEA LEVAVI
Jerusalem Post Reporter

For years, the law requiring women to retire at age 60—five years earlier than for men—was regarded as a benefit for women. But today, many see it as discrimination.

For some professional women, like the doctors at Hadassah University Hospital who waged a successful legal battle for the right to continue working until age 65, if they wish, work serves purposes beyond the financial compensation it provides. It is a source of intellectual satisfaction and of status, a feeling of still being needed and having a reason to get up in the morning.

There is, however, also a financial component that can apply equally to someone doing interesting, satisfying work and those performing



Overtime: For many women, an extra five years on the job could make the difference between a small pension and none at all.

(J.P.P.A.)

another solution and not raise the age for men so we won't have that problem.

Even in the Histadrut sector, employers have tried to send 60-year-old women out to pasture despite the regulation that they can stay until 64. "When they have to cut staff, they decide the 60-year-old woman has given all she can and go," says Lubelsky. Those women who have appealed to Na'amat have never lost a case in the Histadrut's internal court.

The problem is more serious, however, outside the Histadrut and government sector. Some labour agreements require women to leave at 60; others don't require it but also don't prohibit employers from using the woman's 60th birthday as an opportunity to get rid of her.

"The trouble is that many women who have this problem don't want to go to labour court and fight, even though we would give them full support at no charge," Lubelsky says. "They are insulted by the fact that the employer doesn't want them anymore and decide that if he doesn't want them they don't want to work for him. A man wouldn't care."

Legislation that would provide a flexible and equal retirement age for women is now bogged down in Knes-

set committee after passing a preliminary reading.

"The major parties support it, or at least don't object," Dr. Nitza Shapira Libai, the prime minister's adviser on women's affairs explained at a recent press luncheon marking the 35th anniversary of the Histadrut's Mafket pension fund. "The employers are against it, though, and it is the kind of thing that can easily be swept under the rug if nobody seems to care."

Employers, she said, feel that keeping women on the job after age 60 would create a bottleneck and prevent the hiring of younger people. They also claim that older women are not only less efficient: They are more expensive to keep on the payroll.

"All this may be true," she conceded, "but it is equally true of men and if they can work until 65, women should have the same right."

The bill, which has so far passed its first reading in the Knesset would nullify any section of a labour agreement requiring women to retire at 60, thus allowing those who wish to do so to continue working until 65. "The ideal would be a flexible retirement age for both sexes," said Libai, "but there is no point in suggesting it because the government says there isn't money to pay men who want to retire at 60."

Asked why equality should not be achieved by raising the compulsory retirement age for women to 65, she said this would be unfair to women who entered the labour market on the understanding that they could retire at 60. Some women have planned their lives accordingly, and a right cannot be an obligation.

"Women's position in the labour market is so poor—they have fewer job opportunities, lower salaries and less opportunities for advancement—that I don't have any guilty conscience about women having a few extra rights as compensation."

For some women, she said, the difference between retiring at 60 or at 65 could be the difference between having a minimal pension or none at all. Even women who have worked all their lives may not have accrued pension rights. They may have worked on special contracts or free-lance arrangements without pension coverage. Or they may have withdrawn their pension contributions when they stopped working to raise a family without accumulating enough pension coverage after returning to work.

(Second of three parts)

EXECUTIVE CHANGES

Michal Yudelman



Design Centre's Zvi Soha

(Jacob Katz)

Soha moves to Israel Design Centre

The general manager of Motorola Semiconductor in Israel, ZVI SOHA has been appointed vice president of the technical staff and general manager of the Israel Design Centre Microprocessor Products Group.

Soha, 46, a computer and electronics engineer and graduate of UCLA, helped set up the National Semiconductor Corp. unit in Herzliya in 1978 and became head of Motorola Inc.'s semiconductor operation in Ramat Gan in 1982.

The Israel Development and Mortgage Bank said last week that attorney ELEANOR TOBEIN and ELIYAHU NARMIAS have joined the bank's board of directors. Meanwhile the Industrial Division of Clal Electronic Industries Ltd. has appointed AHARON DOVRAT, AMOS MAR-HAIM, SHAUL KUBRINSKI and AKIVA MEIR as members of its board of directors.

Gelman Sciences Technology Ltd. has a new marketing/sales and communications director, IAN TAYLOR, who was educated in Britain and worked with Union Carbide in Geneva prior to coming to Israel, will be responsible for all domestic product sales and for developing sales of Gelman's new Sunbeam Process technology.

Before coming to Gelman, which makes and markets membranes and related equipment primarily for medical use, Taylor was involved in marketing for Dead Sea Bromide Co. and worked independently.

MIDDLE EAST ECONOMY / Dalia Baligh

Even Egypt's rich feel the pinch

For the first time in recent memory, a financial austerity programme is making all Egyptians— from the richest to the poorest—feel the bite from cutbacks in subsidies and imports.

When the government cut Mohammed Abdel-Ghany's monthly soap ration from 36 bars to four, his wife and eight children had to do without. He can't afford soap in retail stores on his night watchman's salary of \$45 a month.

Magdy Allam was ready to pay \$63,000 for a new Mercedes-Benz. He was furious to learn that foreign cars are among 210 luxury items banned under a new import decree.

Implemented under pressure from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the belt-tightening is designed to appease Egypt's creditors and retain its creditworthiness. It includes gradually decreasing a \$1.47 billion subsidy programme by increasing prices of water, electricity, gasoline and public transport.

The number of subsidized items in government stores and on ration cards is being reduced. Many of the items then show up at market prices on shelves of retail stores.

Last year, the government lowered the exchange rate of the Egyptian pound against the U.S. dollar for airline tickets and hotel rooms 60 per cent. Coupled with last month's application of the new rate for customs transactions, the move effectively meant a 60 per cent revaluation for imports.

Other import restrictions followed. To keep the country's meager foreign-exchange reserves from going for imports instead of development, the government banned luxury items and other products that have a locally produced—even if poorer quality—counterpart.

Because Egypt imports nearly 60 per cent of its food and most of its industrial goods, this has resulted in price increases for almost everything. Independent economic experts say prices might level out about 30-35 per cent higher than before the austerity programme began, far more than salary increases.

Prime Minister Ali Lutfy, an economist, blames Egyptian industry and consumers for the country's economic ills.

"We have to face the situation honestly," he said in a recent magazine interview. "The relative increase in prices is basically because of the weak rate of production compared to the increasing rate of consumption. That is to say, the supply is less than the demand."

Or, put another way: "We consume more than we pro-

duce... We import more than we export, and we are increasing in population at a rate that is far beyond the rate of increase in the agricultural land."

Only the 4 per cent of Egypt's land along the Nile River is arable. The rest is desert. The population of 50 million is growing by another one million every nine months.

Most experts blame Egypt's prolonged economic crisis on dramatic slashes in its main foreign-currency sources. Oil exports, money sent home by expatriates and Suez Canal tolls were all decimated by the collapse of world oil prices. Tourism, meanwhile, has become a victim of terrorism fears.

Negotiators from the IMF and Egypt are negotiating new loans. Before the talks began, Alberto Favilla, head of the IMF's Egyptian department, said the fund wants more from Cairo before its creditors' conditions are fulfilled. "We agree that the present Egyptian government has taken several measures. But we want more speed in the execution of the economic reform programme," he said in a newspaper interview.

This has presented a dilemma to the government. With salaries unchanging, it faces the wrath of the poor about increases in prices and shortages of basic foods like sugar, tea, bread, rice and oil. When the late president Anwar Sadat sharply increased the price of bread in 1977, riots left 79 people dead and forced a rollback.

This time, even the rich are complaining because the wide-ranging import ban includes furniture, colour television sets, video machines, fresh fruit and vegetables, meat and poultry, fish and eggs, spices, choco-

lates, cigarettes, clothing, toys and electrical appliances.

Egypt's per capita income is \$650 a year. But many make much less and are having difficulty coping with the increasing prices and the accompanying cuts in subsidized rations.

Ahmed Mohammed, a messenger, described trying to support his wife and seven children on \$60 a month.

He said the government had gradually phased out one-piastre loaves of bread, replacing them with loaves costing 2 piastres, the equivalent of 1.5 U.S. cents. "If you don't get to the bakery early in the morning, you have to buy it from the black market for five piastres a loaf," Mohammed said.

Several months ago, subsidized sugar prices suddenly were doubled to 15 piastres a kilogram, or about five cents a pound. It costs 80 piastres a kilo at regular shops when the government stores run out.

Bus tickets were doubled to 10 piastres a ticket, and gasoline prices have twice been increased to 30 piastres per liter.

Mohammed Abdel-Ghany, the night watchman, said he used to get 16 packets of tea. Two months ago, that ration was reduced to eight. As for the soap, he said the subsidized price is 12 piastres and the cost in regular shops is 20 piastres.

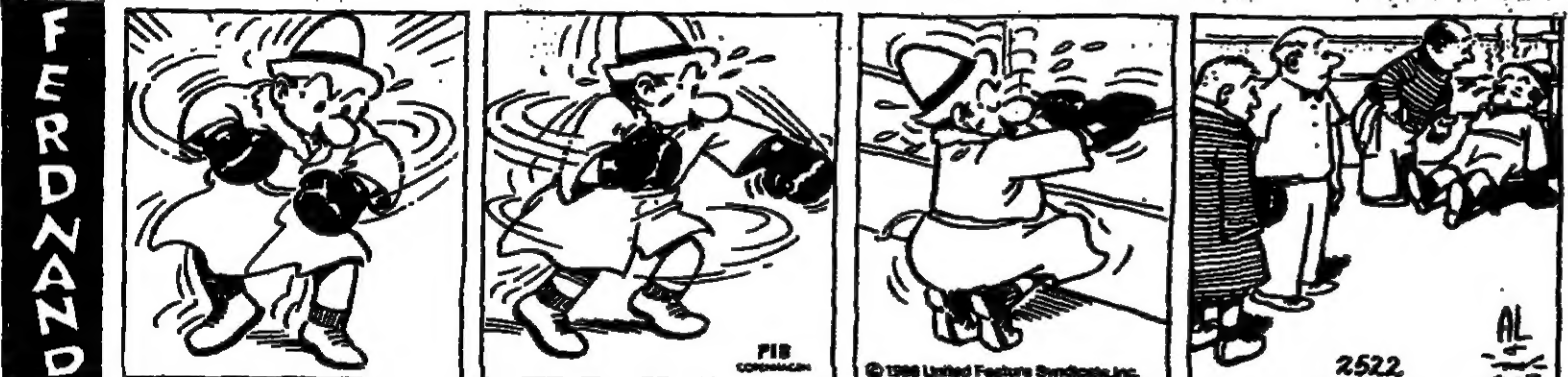
"With the price of everything else going up," he said, "there are many other priorities. We'll just have to do without soap." (AP)

PRIZE.—President Raul Alfonsín of Argentina will receive the Council of Europe's human rights prize, awarded for the first time to an individual, at a ceremony on October 17, in Strasbourg, France.

SHEKEL FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

October 10, 1986

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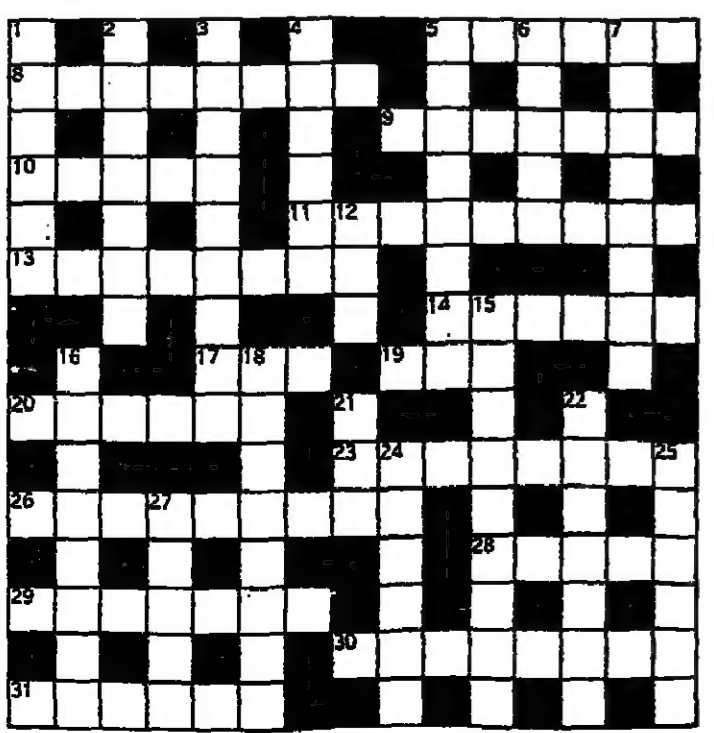
JNE-ON-ONE CROSSWORD

ACROSS

- Literary prize for a traffic warden (6)
- Instruction on what was drunk by Chinese emperors (8)
- Dwelling with small bed and broken gate (7)
- One who gets up the vertical part of a stairway (5)
- Swelling body of people (9)
- They have pagan ideas about how to cook poultry (8)
- Somewhat enthusiastic response (6)
- Swindle put up by an oil company (3)
- A sort of gambling which Cleopatra took to heart (3)
- Schemes including one for open country side (6)
- What the argumentative chap does if he rocks the boat? (5,3)
- Total bulk of the concrete (9)
- Copper wants to draw a pretty girl (5)
- Curling tongs in barbaric form of execution (7)
- Set forth like a brilliant solicitor (5,3)
- Trial if not a business transaction (6)

DOWN

- Used in the laundry by sailor in school (6)
- Overtake a chap without academic honours (7)
- Type of bull which does the matador less extensive damage (9)
- Flag officer? (6)
- They take orders presumably from their father superior (8)
- Not the inner route construction (5)
- Consult him if the motor begins to hesitate (8)
- A silent part of the forest (5)
- Is it upset by people getting the pip? (9)
- A follower going to a match is called (8)
- One needs so long a sort of magnetic line on a map (8)
- A foot behind the boat (5)
- Card game as a substitute for bridge (7)
- Each up the speed to put some fix into the thing (6)
- Sounds too tense? (5)
- Extent to which mountaineers go (5)



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22 An equine

25 Generous charity

26 Smallest

27 Soak

28 Publishing chief

DOWN

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2 Egyptian governor

3 Give up claim

4 Blue dye

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Two posts that matter

THE rotation of power from Labour to the Likud - or, more precisely, the rotation of the prime minister's office from Mr. Peres to Mr. Shamir - is proceeding apace. And even if the Knesset session swearing in the old-new government is delayed by a day to permit the two parties to extend their haggling a bit longer, no matter.

The two principal ministerial changes under discussion which could have a strong bearing on the performance of the government in the next two years involve the justice ministry and the office for Arab affairs.

Mr. Shamir has said he will not form a government without Yitzhak Moda'i, the former finance minister, who, before ejecting himself entirely out of Mr. Peres's cabinet, made a station stop at the justice ministry.

According to some, Mr. Moda'i would above all like to land back in the Treasury. But that portfolio is now held by his Liberal colleague Moshe Nissim who picked up the pieces when Mr. Moda'i, in an altercation with Mr. Peres, was forced out. Having schooled himself quickly in this important post, Mr. Nissim is not about to be shifted again for Mr. Moda'i's convenience.

This leaves Justice, where another Liberal, Avraham Sharir, otherwise known as the Tourism Minister, is substituting quietly and, therefore, perhaps ably. It would be natural for Mr. Moda'i to return there. But this is just the portfolio he should be denied. For Mr. Moda'i is wholly unsuited, temperamentally, for this sensitive ministry, where discretion, tact and a powerful commitment to the rule of law are mandatory. Even in the few weeks that Mr. Moda'i held the post, he was fomenting a rebellion by the ministry's dedicated professional staff, over his contempt for the restraints this post requires.

Fortunately, some of Labour's ministers are firmly set against running this risk again. They may be overshooting the mark in wanting to prevent Mr. Moda'i from returning to the cabinet altogether, but they should stand their ground in keeping him away from Justice.

The squabble over the Arab Affairs office is of a different kind: partly political and partly personal. Here Ezer Weizman, who has become anathema to the Likud, has made a real impact in the past two years. Together with Dr. Yosef Ginat, the head of the office, he has restored a good measure of trust and good will in the office's dealings with Israel's Arab community.

But Mr. Shamir does not want Mr. Weizman in such close proximity. He has offered the job to Moshe Arens. Of all the Likud ministers, Mr. Arens is probably the best choice. Moderate and understanding in demeanor, though not always in opinion, Mr. Arens knows that the imperatives of security must also be weighed against the imperatives of democratic usage and social justice in dealing with Israel's large Arab minority. This is a balance not always shared by his Likud colleagues.

Nevertheless, shifting Mr. Weizman out of this office will inevitably cause anxiety amongst Israel's Arabs, smarting under the inequalities that prevail. In Mr. Weizman and Dr. Ginat they knew they had access to attentive and sympathetic ears. They knew as well that Mr. Weizman's mandate came directly from the prime minister.

They have less confidence in the attitude of the Likud and the manner in which this office previously handled their affairs.

If, as appears final, Mr. Arens takes over the responsibility, he would be well advised to retain Dr. Ginat at his present post. Such a decision would defuse Arab fears, foster a smooth transition in this office and also furnish Mr. Arens with that fund of experience and expertise which would best enable him to immediately deploy his personal stature on behalf of the Arab community within the government, and on behalf of the government with the community.

SUMMIT BEGINS

(Continued from Page One)

the Administration wants. Even before Reagan made the proposal to Gorbachev, however, Soviet Spokesman Georgi Arbatov rejected it as "just a trick to lead us away from the real problem."

Speaking at a news conference as the Soviet and American leaders began summit discussions in the Icelandic capital, Arbatov said the two should be discussing a comprehensive treaty banning all nuclear tests.

In private, Soviet officials in Reykjavik were less diplomatic. "It looks like the Americans are simply trying to play propaganda and that doesn't bode well for the talks," one said.

Over recent months, Gorbachev himself has repeatedly called on Reagan personally to swing the U.S. into line with the Soviet moratorium on underground nuclear testing already in force for 14 months.

The White House yesterday signalled a softening in the U.S. refusal to be drawn into early negotiations on nuclear testing, at present limited to underground blasts by the 1963

partial test ban treaty.

U.S. officials said nuclear testing was now among Reagan's priorities for the discussions, but that he was ready to discuss moves towards an all-embracing treaty only "on a step-by-step basis" and alongside reductions in offensive weapons.

Intense security arrangements prevailed at the meeting site. A red and white police helicopter clattered overhead and four sharpshooters from the island's 15-man top security

Viking Squad watched from the roofs of two neighbouring buildings. Two hundred blue uniformed police and 400 orange oilskin-clad civilians recruited to help with security during the summit ringed the house.

According to a senior police officer, all 600 were unarmed but there were believed to be a number of Icelandic plainclothes security men in the area.

On the lawn in front of the house, nine flags, three Icelandic, three Soviet and three American fluttered in the cold wind gusting from the Arctic. (AP, Reuters).

PERES

(Continued from Page One)

Also during the day, Kach MK Meir Kahane tried to force his way into the grounds, after finding that he had not been invited, as have other Knesset factions, to name his prime ministerial preference during consultations with the president. Kahane, who had to be kept away by force, had brought along a bottle of vinegar (instead of New Year's wine), and cursed the president.

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Herzog consulted for an average of a half-hour each with party representatives. The National Religious Party representatives came even though the other coalition members had decided to postpone their arrival until Tuesday morning.

The rest of the representatives were from the opposition. Avraham Veridger, who broke away from Morasha and joined the opposition, nevertheless supported Shamir.

Mapam's two representatives, MK Victor Shatz and Chaike Grossman, said that new elections should be held and that the unity government had reached the end of the line.

Daniel Tropper

TO SAY that secular-religious relations of late have not been very good, could easily qualify as the understatement of the year. While differences over religion are older than the State of Israel itself, this problem had until recent years been held in check. There were sporadic eruptions concerning specific incidents, but for most of the time both sides were able to live and work together under the shared goal of renewing the Jewish commonwealth in Israel.

This sense of oneness is now being dangerously eroded.

Concerning Sabbath observance alone, we have fought over the flea market at Kibbutz Nir Elahu, the Heichal cinema in Petah Tikva, the Ramat Gan stadium and shopping centre, the cable-car in Haifa, the Yam Suf Road in Ramat Eshkol, and the Ramat swimming pool. We have even fought over an IDF switchboard telephone operator who would not work on Shabbat.

It is ironic that the Shabbat, the traditional time of bringing Jews together under a canopy of peace has been transformed into a field for conflict and adversity. It is no wonder that Kol Yisrael announcers will

occasionally sign off on Friday with "have a nice weekend!" instead of the usual "Shabbat Shalom."

All over the country other "sectarian" issues have also risen to a head and things have become so polarized this year that both secular and religious extremists have turned to violence: tens of bus shelters were burnt down or defaced in Jerusalem and fanatics on either side have resorted to painting swastikas on each others' buildings to characterize the other. A shocking climax was reached this summer when a few synagogues were torched.

IT IS clear that we are no longer suffering from isolated events which may erupt now and again. Unfortunately, we are witnessing a major battle between two divergent world views concerning the very nature of the Jewish state and its national character. And this battle is beginning to take its toll on society. People are getting tired of the continuing tension and disgusted with the perceived growth of extremism on the other side. We are all slowly being worn down by the conflict and are losing those elements which are so necessary for compromise - patience, maturity and a willingness to put up with some sense of discomfort for the sake of such compromise.

In the current situation, secular and religious extremists no longer even express an interest in accommodation. More and more, we see religious and secular Israelis search for a "peaceful" solution as they ask "how can we separate peacefully?" This is a misguided approach for the real question should be "how can we live together?" Unless there is a change in our collective attitude, we can only expect more of the same tension in the coming year.

I fear too, that our incessant religious-secular conflict is also contributing to the development of a "disturbing new phenomenon on the Israeli social scene, the loss of our sense of *kol Yisrael*. We are beginning to lose our ability to rise above narrow group interests for the sake of the people of Israel as a whole. This loss was depressingly reflected in our reaction to the aftermath of the murder in Istanbul of 22 Jews during their Shabbat prayers. In previous times, such a tragedy would lead to a declaration of national mourning, a moment when Jews of all orientations and political opinions would unite, if only momentarily, in giving honour to the dead, at least while our fallen "lie before us."

However, this time, the murder of

22 Jews was converted into a national debate over one cabinet minister's statement made in poor taste. For two days, a political battle which included such dramatic moments as the cancelling of a cabinet meeting, became the lead item on the news, rather than the tragedy itself. We seemed unable to hold ourselves back even for the sake of paying our last respects to martyred Jews.

The real test of our society is whether we will be able to hold back for a moment, before reacting fiercely to the next polarized confrontation. It takes real courage not to push for what we selfishly want or thoughtfully deserve.

DURING the past year, however, there was one outstanding example of collective Jewish action which deserves special attention because of the promise it harbours. A group calling itself Hagut (reasoning, or direction), composed of 20 religious leaders - heads of yeshivot, rabbis, professors and public figures - published a call to the public to initiate a process aimed at renewing the consensus between secular and religious Jews in Israel.

Hagut reflects the kind of courageous thinking we desperately need. It urges the strict observance of the status quo by all sides in order

to prevent future friction while also calling upon our religious leaders to refrain from any new legislative initiatives.

What makes this call so impressive is that most members of the group are frankly committed to imbuing Israel with a deeper Jewish character, and view legislation as a legitimate means to further this goal. However, Hagut feels that considering the polarized tensions in our society, this should be a time for national unity. National cohesiveness demands that, wherever possible, we refrain for the foreseeable future from actions which might further exacerbate the relations between the religious and secular.

The ability of the Hagut membership to rise above their own group interests for the sake of society as a whole should act as a model from which all of Israel can learn.

What Israel needs today are leaders who will espouse the cause of *kol Yisrael* at the expense of furthering their own limited group aims. We need leaders in such a way so as to allow for a continuing sense of unity despite the many differences of opinion that are an inevitable result of Israel's pluralistic society. The writer is the founder and director of the Geshur Foundation.

The shofar mystique

Avraham Weiss

AUTUMN APPROACHES. Before we even realize, the weather begins to turn, the colours deepen. We prepare for a new season. Our activities include adding layers of covering to provide protection against the cold weather soon to follow. Or so we think...

For every Jew throughout the world, autumn's announcement - "Take cover!" - is preceded and overshadowed by a piercing call that brings a different, contradictory message: "Shed your cover." That vibrant call, made every year at Rosh Hashana is issued from the shofar.

When blown on Rosh Hashana, it reminds us that prior to the conquest of Jericho, Joshua blasted the shofar and "the walls came tumbling down." At Rosh Hashana, which begins the season of introspection,

we are taught that true self-analysis involves the breaking down of walls. We all wear masks, all kinds of disguises. Penetrate those walls, the shofar says, remove the masks and allow the true persona to emerge.

A tale is told of a desperately sad man who sought counselling. After speaking with him, the doctor suggested that he begin intensive therapy the following week. To carry him over, the counsellor offered the man a free ticket to see the famous comedian, Cornelius, who was in town that night. "He's hilarious," the doctor said, "He'll make you laugh...you'll feel better."

With that, the man's face skewed in pain and he burst into tears. While his patient continued his bitter weeping, the doctor probed, "Why are you crying so? I've mapped out a plan to give you relief. Go see Cornelius; he'll help you." To this, the desperate man replied amid sobs, "But you don't understand. I am Cornelius."

Billy Joel said it well: "Honesty is such a lonely word; everyone is so untrue." The shofar's first call is for real honesty.

Truthfulness can sometimes be bitter. Looking into yourself can be painful, especially if you think you have little to offer. Here again, the shofar teaches a lesson: Words do not emanate from the ram's horn, but rather a cry, a call whose sounds emerge from the breath of the inner soul, of the person blowing the shofar. Mystics maintain that externally, some human beings may be evil, but if you look deeply into the inner being of any person, his or her "inner breath," you will find goodness. The shofar pleads a return to that inner core, to retrieve that power of goodness which we so often overlook, but which is inherent in every person.

YET ANOTHER legend: A short apple tree grew beside a tall cedar. Every night, the apple tree would

look up and sigh, believing that the stars in the sky were hanging from the branches of its tall friend. The little apple tree would lift its branches heavenward and plead: "But where are my stars?"

As time passed, the apple tree grew. It branches produced leaves, passers-by enjoyed its shade and its apples were delectable. But at night, when it looked to the sky, it still felt discontented, inadequate. Other trees had stars, but it did not. It happened once that a strong wind blew, hurling apples to the ground. They fell in such a way that they split horizontally instead of vertically. In the very centre of each apple was the outline of a star. The apple tree had possessed stars all along. The inner core was always good, and so it remains.

As with apples, all the more with human beings who must be good. After all, "God does not make junk."

The stars we possess are the seeds of potential goodness; we have the power to rise, but also to fall. What we do with the inner goodness depends on the individual, on each one of us. We can fly higher than the clouds, or we can sink deeper than

the fish. Such is the challenge of being human. Majesty and failure are but a hair's breadth apart.

A final tale, about an artist who found and made a sculpture of the most beautiful person anyone had ever seen. Years later, the artist decided that it would be interesting to sculpt the ugliest human being as a counterpart to his earlier work. One night, he found the perfect subject sprawled at his very door...a dirty, hideous and drunken creature.

The artist gently lifted this lost soul and carried him into his studio. He worked feverishly through the night to finish his sculpture. The next morning, in gratitude, he rose early to tend to his guest. The artist shivered, shaved and dressed the man, only to discover that this pitiful figure was the very same person he had sculptured as the most beautiful person.

The sounds of the shofar, short and long, wailing and rejoicing, offer us the choice for success or failure. Which shall it be? The shofar teaches...it's up to us. Rabbi Weiss is senior rabbi at the Hebrew Institute of Riverdale, New York, and is on the Judaic Studies Faculty at Stern College Yeshiva University.

READERS' LETTERS

ROAD ACCIDENTS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, - During the past summer, a great deal of attention was dedicated to ways of reducing the high rate of serious road accidents in Israel. (Statistically, it is among the highest in "developed" countries.)

Israel is a small country and its people are always in a hurry. They hoot the second the lights change and assume the drivers in front of them are retarded. During stops, they don't hesitate to give driving lessons through their car window, and not always in a polite manner, especially when dealing with tourists who "clutter up" "their" roads and are obviously not in such a hurry.

Let us not even discuss Israeli drivers' lack of respect for proper distances between cars, the dilapidated state of taxis, the unpleasant

ness of taxi drivers and the speed at which buses are driven. However, tourists do not have to be their victims.

There are two preventive measures which have not yet apparently been tried in Israel and have been most effective in France. One is the use along highways of life-size dummies of policemen, signalling drivers to slow down. Seen from far, they seem to be real policemen.

The other is to put up signboards along the highways, showing a medical team ready to operate, with the following caption: "We are waiting for your heart and kidneys, or for you. See you soon." If the sign is realistic, its effectiveness is guaranteed.

J. SCHACHTER, Anesthetist Paris.

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, - Recently the IDF and the Ministry of Defence established a new employment department for retired servicemen designed to secure middle and high-level managerial jobs in the civil sector for combat officers who end their active duty. In my opinion, this creates an old-buddy network to help ex-colonels and generals to capture the more lucrative positions available.

Unfortunately, there is a notion among some Israelis that ex-generals deserve preferential treatment when it comes to job-hunting. Many tend to ignore the fact that all Israeli citizens serve in the army. Some believe that military commanders make good managers. This is not

necessarily true. As a matter of fact, many of them lack proper managerial training. This notion costs the country dearly as many gifted, well educated young professionals simply go elsewhere because they find it difficult to compete against protected ex-military officers with less professional credentials.

In a country where jobs are obtained on the basis of military credentials and on the basis of whom-you-know rather than professional merits, there is little room for young, well-educated professionals, and even less for young new immigrants.

AVI LEVI London.

LEARNING DISABILITIES

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, - I should like to thank you for publishing the article of September 25 by Bernard Joseph concerning the problems of children with learning disabilities and the establishment of a group of concerned parents ("Hillel") in Jerusalem. The Post has covered this subject several times in the past and is no doubt providing a great service to dispel the misunderstandings and ignorance surrounding this problem.

All of us who are parents of children with L.D. have faced the incredible frustration of ensuring adequate help for our children in school and the uphill struggle to prevent psychological damage that can be caused when the necessary help and understanding is unavailable, both at home and in school.

Unfortunately, your article implies that there are no organizations already concentrating on these questions. I should like to mention the organization of NITZAN, based in Tel Aviv, which is providing counselling, diagnostic services and various teaching programmes for children with L.D. Hopefully, all the existing organizations will be able to merge or act together in order to ensure the maximum help possible.

There is also an excellent institution in central Tel Aviv (financed by the municipality) where children receive specialized help for dyslexia. My son was referred there via our school psychologist at an early age and the improvement was considerable.

It would seem that there are services available - perhaps not sufficient in number - and the problem is to ensure that those in need are aware of their rights within the educational system to receive help, both within the parent school and at specialized centres.

RUTH SOBOL Ramat Efiel.

PERES'S ACHIEVEMENTS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, - In his article of September 28, Yosef Goell credits Shimon Peres with three major accomplishments during his tenure as prime minister. I believe the writer has overlooked a fourth, which his supporters outside Israel appreciate very much - the massive boost to Israel's public image.

Under the immediately preceding leaderships, Israel's image had reached a nadir. Israel was becoming synonymous with half truths and unacceptable conduct; and viciously anti-Israel articles appeared daily in the Western European and American media.

The energetic way in which Mr. Peres tackled the immediate problems he inherited - the Lebanon misadventure and inflation - won

respect for him and for Israel. "The atmosphere and movement," as Mr. Goell describes Shimon Peres's readiness to talk, have had a positive effect. His positive manner, his style and his obviously reasonable and civilized attitudes have had an importance which should not be underestimated.

One consequence has been to transform the attitude to Israel of most of the major foreign media. A second is, in my opinion, the readiness of African and East European statesmen to be seen talking to Israel.

Those who follow Mr. Peres would do well to learn from his success in these areas.

NEVILLE ALEXANDER Jerusalem.

MAN OF HATE

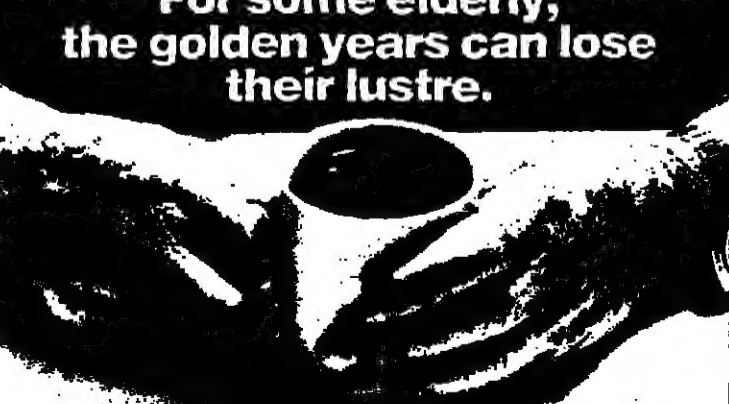
To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, - As a visitor to Israel, I followed with interest your stories about the killing of the Ashkelon man and its coincidence with the dedication by Premier Peres of a Peace Square and a plaque honouring the late King Mohammed V of Morocco. I could not help but focus on the contrast between love and hate, peace and war, and men of good-will and ill will.

For those who do not know, Meir Kahane was a man of hate in the U.S. He caused no small amount of misery for Jew and non-Jew alike. After a number of years, Americans caught on, his mission faltered and he emigrated to Israel.

There is no place for racism in the U.S. or Israel. Good investigative reporters should expose him.

MATT EICHENBAUM Jerusalem (Santa Ana, California).

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